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[From the New York Recorder.

CHARITY.

In the hour of keenest sorrow—
In the hour of deepest wo,—
Wait not for the coming morrow,
To the sad and suffering go;—
Make it thy sincerest pleasure
To administer relief—
Freely opening thy treasure
To assuage a brother's grief.

Go, and seek the orphan sighing—
Seek the widow in her tears;
As on mercy's pinions flying,
Go, dispel their darkest fears;
Seek the stranger, sad and weary,
Pass not on the other side,
Though the task be sad and dreary,
Heeding not the scorn of pride.

Go, with manners unassuming,
In a meek and quiet way,—
O'er the father, ne'er presuming,
Though thy brother sadly stray;
'Tis a Saviour's kind compassion—
'Tis his righteousness alone,
All unmerited salvation
That around THY path hath shone.

When thy heart is warmly glowing,
With the sacred love of prayer,
Be thy works of kindness flowing
Not as with a miser's care;—
DUTY e'er should be thy watchword—
Pity drop the balmy tear,
Always towards the fallen cherish
Sympathy and love sincere.

REMARKS
of the
Hon. Andrew Stewart,
In the House of Representatives, December 9, 1845.

Mr. Douglass, offered amongst others, the following resolution, in reference to the President's Message:—

"That so much of said message as re-
" lates to the condition of the Treasury;
" to the reduction and modification of the
" tariff with reference to revenue; to the
" extension of our revenue laws over the
" Territory of Texas; to the payment of
" the public debt; and the establishment
" of a constitutional Treasury, and the
" separation of the affairs of Government
" from all banking institutions, be referred
" to the Committee of Ways and Means."

The resolution having been read,—

Mr. STEWART moved to amend the resolution by inserting thereafter instructions to the committee to report "as the sense of this House that no alteration ought to be made in the tariff of 1842." In supporting this motion, Mr. S. said that he thought the House ought to meet this question at once. It seemed to him to be the duty of this committee to give an expression of its views on the general subject. The people had heard with alarm the language of the Executive Message on the subject of the tariff. Mr. S. was in possession of letters just received from individuals who had commenced manufacturing establishments, and who wished to know whether it would be safe for them ty proceed. Their inquiry of him was, what was going to be done. Whether the entire system of protective policy was to be overturned, as had been recommended by the Executive? That inquiry was coming up from all parts of the country, and he thought it the duty of that House to reply to these inquiries, and to let the people know at once whether the policy of protecting American industry was to be subverted or established. Surely it was their obvious duty to come up to the question fairly and openly, and at once to give a distinct expression of their views.

It had been intimated by a gentleman from Alabama, over the way, (Mr Payne) that the report from the Secretary of the Treasury was a most extraordinary document. Extraordinary it certainly was, and many new and very extraordinary doctrines did it contain. Mr. S. concurred very heartily with the gentleman in thus much of what he had said. The report was a document setting forth doctrines in political economy such as never before had been promulgated by any authorized officer of Government, and the positions there assumed were such as had startled the country. It was therefore manifestly proper and highly obligatory on this body that it should give as prompt an expression as possible of its views and intention in the premises. Mr. S. proposed to draw forth to view, and to public examination, in as brief a manner as he could, some of these opinions.

The first doctrine which he should notice, and which was most distinctly avowed in the Secretary's report, was that the protective policy was UNCONSTITUTIONAL, and if so, there must be an end to it.—The Secretary said expressly that the tariff of 1842 was "too unequal and unjust, too exorbitant and oppressive, and too clearly in conflict with the fundamental principles of the Constitution."

These were the express words, that the tariff of 1842 was clearly in conflict with the fundamental principles of the Constitution; and he had made an argument to prove this. He quoted the Constitution, and then argued, by way of inference, that the power to lay a duty for protection was not in this government. His report says:

"A PARTIAL and a TOTAL PROHIBITION are ALIKE IN VIOLATION OF THE TRUE OBJECT OF THE TAXING POWER. They only differ in degree and not in principle. If the revenue limit may be exceeded ONE PER CENT. it may be exceeded one hundred. If it may be exceeded on any one article, it may be exceeded on all; and there is no escape from this conclusion but in contending that Congress may lay duties on all articles so high as to collect no revenue, and operate as a total prohibition.

"The Constitution declares that 'all bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives.' A tariff bill, it is conceded, can only originate in the House, because it is a bill for raising REVENUE. This is the only proper object of such a bill. A TARIFF IS A BILL to 'lay and collect taxes.' It is a bill for raising revenue;' and whenever it departs from that object, in WHOLE or in PART, either by TOTAL or PARTIAL prohibition, IT VIOLATE S THE PURPOS EOF THE GRANTED POWER."

Thus he held explicitly that a duty which went but one per cent. beyond the revenue standard was unconstitutional, and that if Congress might add but one per cent. to the amount of duty necessary for revenue, it might add a hundred per cent.; and that if it might impose such duty on one article, it might with equal right impose it upon all other articles whatever. The whole proceeding, whether in a smaller or a greater degree, the Secretary maintained to be directly against the Constitution, and an act which transcended the power of Congress to perform. That was the doctrine of the report. Was it a doctrine which this House meant to sustain? Would the House express its concurrence in such sentiments? He trusted not. The doctrine was extraordinary, indeed. What, the protective policy unconstitutional!—Then all those statesmen who had gone before us had been open violators of the Constitution of their country. Had not this very policy of a protective tariff been recommended to Congress by every successive Executive, from George Washington down to and including Andrew Jackson? If gentlemen would refer to the first and to the last communications of President Washington, they could perceive that he had distinctly recommended the adoption of such a policy as among the duties of Congress. Here are his words:

"The advancement of agriculture, commerce, and MANUFACFURES, BY ALL PROPER MEANS, will not, I trust, need recommendation; but I cannot forbear intimating to you the expediency of giving effectual encouragement, as well as the introduction of new and useful inventions from abroad as to the exertions of skill and genius in producing them at home."—Washington's Annual Address.

"Congress has REPEATEDLY, and not without success, directed their attention to the ENCOURAGEMENT OF MANUFACTURES. The object is of too much consequence not to ensure a continuance of their efforts in every way which shall appear eligible."—Washington's last Annual Address.

He was President of the Convention which had formed the Constitution, and must be presumed to have known something about its meaning and intention.—So, if they would examine the Executive Messages of President Jefferson—and Mr. S. presumed that gentleman, especially those of the Jefferson school, would admit that he, too, knew something of the Constitution—they would find there three successive recommendations of this same policy as among the highest duties of Government. Here are the opinions of Jefferson. He went to the extent of absolute PROHIBITION:

"To cultivate peace, and maintain commerce and navigation, in all their lawful enterprizes; to foster our fisheries, as nurseries of navigation and for the nurture of man; *and to protect the manufactures adapted to our circumstances*; these, fellow-citizens, are the landmarks by which we are to guide ourselves in all our proceedings."—Jefferson's second Annual Message.

"The situation into which we have been forced has impelled us to apply a portion of our industry and capital to national manufactures and improvements. The extent of converson is daily increasing, and little doubt remains that the establishment formed and forming will, under the auspices of cheaper materials and subsistence, the freedom of labor from taxation with us, and of *protecting duties and prohibitions*, become permanent."—Jefferson's eighth Annual Message.

"He, therefore, who is now against domestic manufactuers, must be for reducing us either to a dependence upon that nation, or *be clothed in skins, and live like beasts in dens and caverns. I am proud to say that I am not one of these. Experience has taught me that manufactures are now as necessary to our independence as to our comfort.*"—Jefferson's Letter to Benj. Austin, Esq., Boston, 1816.

Would gentlemen say that George Washington and Thomas Jefferson had united in recommending a violation of that sacred instrument which their own hands had formed? And how was it with President Madison—that pure unsullied patriot and most sagacious and incorruptible statesman—what did he think about the matter? In no less than four executive communications, two of them annual messages and two of them special, he had united his voice to recommend the encouragement and protection by legislation of our domestic manufactures:

"The revision of our commercial laws, proper to adapt them to the arrangement which has taken place with Great Britain, will doubtless engage the early attention of Congress. It will be worthy at the same time of their just and provident care, to make such further alterations in the laws as will *more especially protect and foster the several branches of manufacture* which have been recently instituted or extended by the laudable exertions of our citizens."—Madison's Special Message, May 23, 1809.

"I recommend also, as a more effectual safeguard, and as an *encouragement* to our growing *manufactures*, that the additional duties on imports which are to expire at the end of one year after a peace with Great Britain, be prolonged to the end of two years after that event."—Madison's Special Message, May 31. 1814.

"But there is no subject which con enter with greater force and merit into the deliberations of Congress, than a consideration of the means to preserve and promote the manufactures which have sprung into existence, and attained unparalleled maturity throughout the United States during the period of the European wars.—This source of national independence and wealth I anxiously recommend to the prompt and constant guardianship of Congress."—Madison's Special Message, February 29, 1815.

In Madison's seventh message he still more strongly recommends this policy.

Mr. S. did not like to take up the time of the committee by reading from these documents to any extent: but gentlemen would hardly maintain that James Madison did not understand the Constitution at least as well as Robert J. Walker. He might himself be called the father of the Constitution, and yet he publicly and officially recommended on four different occasions that very policy which the present Secretary of the Treasury pronounced to be in open conflict with the Constitution.

[An Executive message was here received from the President, through the hands of Mr. Walker, his private Secretary.]

Mr. S. next referred to the messages of President Monroe, who had over and over again, in the strongest and most emphatic language, urged upon Congress the propriety of protecting domestic manufactures. He then came to the messages of General Jackson—a name which, he should suppose, would still have some small measure of authority; at least with those who once professed themselves preeminently his friends. Mr. S. would place in distinct and open contradiction the opinions held by the present executive and his Secretary of the Treasury, as contained in the message of the one and the report of the other, and the opinions of Andrew Jackson as contained in his Executive messages to Congress. He had already presented the doctrines of the existing Administration, as they were embodied in the report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, here interposed, and desired to present to Mr. Stewart this question: Whether, when the duties levied were sufficient for the purposes of revenue, Mr. S. was in favor of adding other duties for the purpose of protection?

Mr. Stewart was understood to say in reply that he would attend to that question directly, but did not wish to be interrupted. He would now proceed to read a paragraph from the message of President Jackson, by way of refreshing gentlemen's recollection as to what had been the opinions on this subject avowed by that distinguished man. Mr. S. considered the passage he was about to quote as containing one of the clearest and strongest vindications of the constitutional power to lay duties, for the purpose of protection, that had ever been put forth to the world. Here it is:

"The power to impose duties upon imports originally belonged to the several States. The right to adjust these duties, with a view to the encouragement of domestic branches of industry, is so completely identical with that power, that it is difficult to suppose the existence of the one without the other. The States have delegated their whole authority over imports to the General Government, without limitation or restriction, saving the very inconsiderable reservation relating to the inspection laws. This authority having thus entirely passed from the States, the right to exercise it for the purpose of protection does not exist in them; and, consequently, if it be not possessed by the General Government, it must be extinct. Our political system would thus present the anomaly of a people stripped of the right to foster their own industry, and to counteract the most selfish and destructive policy which might be adopted by foreign nations. This surely cannot be the case; this indispensible power, thus surrendered by the States, must be within the scope of authority on the subject expressly delegated to Congress. In this conclusion I am confirmed, as well by the opinions of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Madison, ane Monroe, who have each repeatedly recommended this right under the Constitution, as by the uniform practice of Congress, the continued acquiesence of the States, and the general understanding of the people."—Jackson's second Annual Message.

Yet now Congress was to learn for the first time by Executive instruction that they possessed no CONSTITUTIONAL POWER to protect our own home industry—no power to countervail theinjurious regulations of other countries—no power to protect the labor of our own citizens from the destruction which must be brought upon it by an unrestricted competition with the pauper labor of Europe; but our own hardy sons of toil must be impoverished and ground down as long as the wretched beggars under a foreign Government were compelled by their necessities to labor at lower rates than freeborn Americans. Such was the doctrine distinctly promulgated by the President in his Message. and especially by his Secretary of the Treasury. Well might they be called extraordinary, for such they certainly were. Were the American people prepared to sustain opinions like these?—Would they subscribe to the dogma that their own Government had no power to protect them? That was the doctrine—there was no evading it; and Mr. S. desired to know whether this committee were prepared to give it the impress of their sanction?

This, however, was but one of the extraordinay doctrines in this most extraordinary production. It contained others equally strange, equally new, equally pernicious in tendency, equally destructive in practical operation. Would the people believe it? This document from the Secretary recommended the imposition of an excise on American manufactures—to take the duties off British goods, and put on the American.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennesree, here again interposed, and, as the gentleman was speaking a great deal about the protection of our home industry and demestic manufactures, Mr. J. desired to ask him nnother question. When the Government protected these manufactures, who paid? And if all were protected alike, what benefit was there in the protection?

Mr. Stewart resumed. The gentleman asked bim who paid? The gentleman and his friends held the doctrine that the consumer always paid the duty, and the Secretary told the nation that the poor man was taxed eighty-two per cent. on cotton goods over the rich man. Yes, this poor man seemed a special favorite of the honorable Secretary: He had introduced him ten times in the course of two paragraphs of the report. His sympathy was greatly excited that this unhappy "poor man" was taxed one hundred and fifty per cent. on his cotton shirt because there was a specific duty on imported cotton goods of nine cents a yard. Now, if this specific duty of nine cents amounted to a hundred and fifty per cent. *ad valorem* that fixed the price of the cotton to the "poor man" at six cents a yard, for nine cents was just a hundred and fifty-per cent. on six cents. So the practicable effect of the horrid tax was, that this "poor man" got a good shirt at sixpence a yard. And Mr. S. would tell the gentleman another thing. When those most abominable mininums, which so excited the wrath of the Secretary, had first been introduced in 1816 by William Lowndes—one of the purest patriots and most intelligent statesmen that had ever graced these legislative halls, and sustained too, by John C. Calhoun, scarcely less distinguished—India cotton goods, of the very coarsest quality, known to every lady at the time by the name of hum-hums cost thirty-three cents a yard; so that the "poor man" would then have had to pay four dollars for twelve yards of it, and the effect of the infamous minimums had been that every poor man in the country could now get a better article for six and a quarter cents. That was the way the people were taxed and oppressed by the protective system; and this was the manner in which the "poor man" was ground down to the dust to benefit his rich monopolist! The Secretary pursuaded this poor man that he was taxed eighty-two per cent. more than the rich man, and this was quite insufferable, yet he paid only six cents for what formerly cost him thirty-six cents, and of an inferior quality at that. On that thirty-six cents protection laid a duty of nine cents, which was but twenty-five per cent. *ad valorem*.

These dreadful minimums had, in their practical consequences, given the farmers a market, given their children employment, made their cattle profitable, filled the country with the hum of contented industry, and had brought down the price of the poor man's clothing from thirty-six cents a yard, down—down—down, as the system proceeded, till at last it gave it to him at six cents a yard. Now the Secretary cried out that the duty on these cottons was a hundred and fifty per cent. *ad valorem*! Enormous! Horrid! And why? The duty had not changed, but the price had. As the price went down the duty went up. At thirty-six cents per yard, nine cents duty would be twenty-five per cent. at six cents a yard, the duty would be one hundred and fifty per cent.; and if the price descended to one cent a yard, then the duty would be nine hundred per cent.! The poor man robbed plundered, and oppressd by a duty of nine hundred per cent., simply because he gets a yard of cotton goods for one cent a yard! Let the manufacturer run up the price to thirty-six cents again, and the oppression is all over; the duty of nine cents a yard falls instantly to twenty-five per cent., a moderate revenue duty. No more complaint; these friends of the "poor man" are perfectly satisfied.

Such was the practical operation of these odious minimums whic had reduced the poor man's cotton goods from twenty-five and thirty cents per yard to six and eight cents. Yet this was the system which must be given up; this was the operation th twas so oppressive and *so unconstitutional* that it must be suffered to exist no longer upon our statute book! The duty was to be taken off the foreign goods and put upon American maunufacture; such was the doctrine of this report.

Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee, here again asked Mr. Stewart, if the tariff brought down the prices of articles taxed, what was it that brought down the price of other goods in the same proportion.

Mr. Stewart replied that such was not the fact. Other goods not manufactured here, silks, velvets, &c., had not declined in the same ratio, nor had wages or agricultural produce; because the protective tariff had increased the supply of domestic goods by increasing competition, and had sustained wages and agricultural prodnce by creating an increased demand for both. If the gentleman could comprehend that demand and supply regulate price, it would be all plain.

When interrupted, he had been controverting the doctrines put forth by the Secretary in his report. He had referred to a table which had been reported to the House last session by the Committee of Ways and Means, for the purpose of showing the enormous tax which was imposed by the system of *minimums*, but when the Secretary, by the assistance of the honorable chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, was preparing with great labor and pains this document, he seemed to forget that he was at the same moment furnishing mathematical proof of the exact extent to which protection had reduced prices. By converting specific into ad valorem duties, the duty runs up precisely as the price runs down, so, by showing an increased rate of duty, the gentlemen have only shown reduced prices,

The duty is fixed, and cannot vary.—The *ad valorem* duties are always the same. None were imposed by the tariff of 1842 above 50 per cent. How, then, does the President, in his message, get duties of 200 per cent. This can only be done by converting the *specific* duties into *ad valorem* duties; and, when this is done, a high duty only shows a low price. If the duty is 200 per cent., the price must be one-fourth only of the duty. Thus we are told that glass pays the enormous duty of 200 per cent., and why? Because the duty is $4 per box, and the price $2 per box; but if the glass went down to $1 per box, the duty would be 400 per cent. Thus we are told by the Secretary of the Treasury and the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means that the people paid in all a tax of eighty-four millions, of which but twenty-seven went to the Government, and fifty-seven to the manufacturers; and he gave a list of sixty or seventy articles on which the duty amounted to more than a hundred per cent. Very well, and what did this prove? Why, simply that the prices of those articles had been greatly diminished, as in the case of cottons. The same duty which, when levied, had been but 25 per cent., had now become 150 per cent., simply because the price had gone down to one-fourth part of what it was. So the main result of all the labor and ciphering of the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means had been to furnish to the whole country official demonstration that prices had been reduced by a protective tariff to one-fourth or one-fifth of what they had been in 1816. Take a plain illustration: the tariff imposed a duty of four cents per pound on nails which in 1816 had been 16 cents per pound; so that the duty then 25 per cent, on the price: but the same duty, we are told in this report, is 100 per cent., and how so? Because the price had fallen from sixteen cents to four cents per pound. Very oppressive on the "poor man," who has thus now to pay 100 per cent. on nails! The explanation of all this was perfectly plain and easy. The effects of competition and of American industay had increased the supply, and by an increased supply, in this as in all other cases had reduced the price of glass, cotton, &c. whilst it had rendered the whole neighborhood prosperous by the increased demand for all the productions of the farmers.

Mr. S. thanked the chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means for his document; it had furnished to him and to the country undeniable proof, from the highest authority, to what an extent prices had been reduced, insomuch that the duty on one article, though reasonable at first, had now risen to three hundred and eighty-nine per cent. *ad valorem* brought about solely by the *reduction* of price.—Mr. S. defied escape from this position. Let any gentleman take the report and examine it, and the more they examine, the more they would be convinced that this was a true explanation of the whole matter. Yet this was held forth for the purpose of exciting alarm; it furnished a topic for popular declamation; it might persuade the "poor man" that he was greatly oppressed, because he paid a tax of two hundred per cent. on his window glass fell to a dollar per box, he would be taxed four hundred per cent., or if by any improvement in the manufacture he should be enabled to get his glass at fifty cents a box, why then he would be paying the enormous unheard of tax of *eight hundred per cent.* This same "poor man" of the Secretary sometimes wanted to buy a few nails, and the Secretary alarmed him by the intelligence that nails were taxed a hundred per cent. on their value. So they were, but what did he pay for them? He used to pay sixteen cents a pound, but this wicked oppressive tariff had brought them down to four cents. Now, who did not see that if a specific duty of four cents a pound on nails amounted now a a hundred per cent. should nails be brought down to a cent a pound, the duty would be four hundred per cent.? What an oppression to get nails at a penny a pound! Surely the "poor man" was likely to be utterly crushed and ruined.

Mr. S. said he had wished to point out some other of the extraordinary doctrines contained in this paper of the Secretary, and there was one which startled the country: it was covered up in cautious language, but when the veil was drawn aside, and the truth exposed, he again warned gentlemen that it would startle the country. The free trade Secretary had recommended an EXCISE on American manufactures. Yes, that was the protection he had provided for American industry. it was to take off the duty from foreign manufactures, and put it on our own. Hear him:

"In accordance with these principles, it is believed that the largest practicable portion of the aggregate revenue should be raised by maximum revenue duties upon luxuries, whether grown, produced, or manufactured at *home* or *abroad*."

Let mechanics and manufacturers hear that. Every American artisan should hear it. The duty was to be on articles &c., whether grown, produced, or manufactured *at home* or abroad." Here was an American Secretary distinctly recommending to levy the highest rate of revenue duties on goods manufactured *at home*. What else was an excise than a tax on the manufactured goods of this country? Yet this was the Secretary's recommendation. How would American manufacturers like it?

Both in the message and in the report the Administration had given its own definition of what, according to its understanding, was a revenue standard of duty; and this was the language of the President's message:

"The precise point in the ascending scale of duties at which it is ascertained from experience that the revenue is greatest, is the maximum rate of duty which can be laid for the *bona fide* purpose of collecting money for the support of Government. To raise the duties higher than that point, and thereby diminish the amount collected, is to levy them for protection merely, and not for revenue. As long, then, as Congress may gradually increase the rate of duty on a given article, and the revenue is increased by such increase of duty, they are within the revenue standard. When they go beyond that point, and, as they increase the duties, the revenue is diminished or destoyed, the act ceases to have for its object the raising of money to support Government, but for protection merely."

Here was the rule by which duties were to be laid. The moment an American manufacturer had succeeded in supplying our own market, and began to thrive in his business, that would be a proof that the duty was too high for revenue: it was no longer a revenue duty but a protective duty, and it must forthwith be reduced. As the American furnished *more* goods to the country, *less* foreign goods woul be imported, revenue would be diminished, and the duty must come down: that was the rule. And now Mr. S. would ask, under such a rule as this, what man in his senses would invest a dollar in manufactures? What was the prospect before him? The moment when, by industry and enterprise, he should succeed in getting the better of his foreign

competitor, down with the duty. If a shoemaker or a hatter, by making better or cheaper hats or shoes, had got possession of the market, the eye of this free-trade system was fastened on him like a vulture. The Secretary found he was doing too well, and the duty must be reduced to let in the foreigner. Such was the plan of this Administration. The mechanic, finding his protection thus diminished, and having no other resource but his business, would go on to work, to work harder than before, and when by working out of hours, he had contrived to get over the opposition of his Government, and began to get together a little profit, the same doctrine would repeat the process; the duty would be evidently too high—down with it! The "poor man" would now take his children from school and bridg them into the shop. They too would now work, while the man himself worked and harder. But what would be the result? It would only bring him under the Secretary's rule; the duty must be again lowered, and still go on to be lowered, more and more, till at last this free-born American must be ground down by the action of his own Government to the degraded and wretched condition of an English pauper or Russian serf. The moment an American laborer succeeded by his exertions in shutting out foreign competition, the foreigner must be let in and put over him. What sort of a rule was this? For whom would one suppose it to be made made? For the American manufacturer, or the European? Clearly it was a rule for the benefit of the foreigner. And could an independent and intelligent American consent to live under such a rule? The moment the American rises to his feet, in his struggle with foreigners for the American market, he is to be knocked down by this Executive POKER, and WALKED OVER by his Secretary Walker. [A laugh.] And this was their AMERICAN SYSTEM. Mr. S. insisted it was a British system. It was just such a system as Sir Robert Peel would have recommended, could he have spoken through President Polk as his trumpet: its practical, its universal operation, would be what he had just now described. And would the House endorse a system like this? This was the far-famed "FREE-TRADE system," now for the first time promulgated by an American fiscal officer. Oh how this tender-hearted Secretary did love the "poor man!" His love was so great that he would bring him down to a level with the British paupers!

Since the improvements in steam, the cost of transportation was comparatively nothing. Take off the duty, and the British workshops would be brought to our door. Suppose these British loborers were in Alexandria, working at twenty-five cents, was any man so blind as not to see that they must soon break down the workmen of Washington? The employer would soon begin to talk to them in a very intelligible language. "My competitors in Alexandria get labor for twenty-five cents a day, and you must take the same or quit." Now where was the difference, whether the distance was a little greater or less? The practical operation of the system would bejust the same.—And this was the blessed system of free-trade! The workmen of England and France could work cheaper than ours, and free-trade doctrine held that we must buy wherever we could buy cheapest. Down went the duty, in came foreign goods, out went American money; and out and out it went till we had no more money to send, and the people and their Government became bankrupt together. This was the blessing which the compassionable Secretary had for the "poor man!" Oh, how he loved him! He brought in "the poor man" ten times in two paragraphs! But his love would be very apt to operate like the love a certain bear once had for a "poor man," when he hugged him to death. [A laugh.]

Mr. S. had seen Mr. Walker's name announced for the Presidency. Now, an uncharitable observer might perhaps say that Mr. Walker was looking to be the "poor man's" candidate. If so, he proposed a wise plan, for his system would soon make all the people poor, and then he would go in by acclamation. [Much merriment.]

The Secretary's system might not inaptly be termed a plan to manufacture "poor men." Such would be its preatical result, and there would be no escaping it. Let the the gentleman from Alabama (Mr. PAYNE) examine the report as long as he pleased, and see if he could make any thing else out of it. And now Mr. S. would ask the members of this committee and his countrymen generally whether the adoption of such a plan would not be equivalent to passing a law that henceforth no further capital should be invested in manufactures? It was in the nature of a notice beforehand, and it ran in this wise: "Gentlemen, you may invest your money in such way as you deem best, but we here notify you that, as soon as you shall have supplied the American market, and we find that in consequence of your success imports begin to diminish, the duties must be reduced, and foreign goods must be let in until we get revenue enough to pay all Government officers." With such a notice before him, who would engage in manufactures! Whe wovld invest the capital he had received by inheritance or accumulated by his own enterprise and toil, with the certainty before his eyes that just as soon as he began to gather a little strength, to acquire greater skill to improve the modes of labor, and to realize its reward by getting the better of foreign competition, he must be knocked down, and the foreigner let in to ruin him? This might be called in certain ports of the country, "legging for the British." Gentlemen from the West understood what was meant by the term 'legging." The doctrine was this; we must have revenue; our salaries must be paid, and revenue must be had; and you the people must not manufacture, because, if you do, we shall not get as much revenue. He put it to gentlemen to show him whether this would not be the plain operation of the rule.

But the Secretary of the Treasury had made other very wonderful discoveries in finance. What did he tell us? EXPERIENCE PROVES that, as a general rule, a duty of TWENTY PER CENT. ad valorem will yield the largest am't revenue.' Yes;experience proved that an AD VALOREM duty of twenty per cent. would yield the greatest amount of revenue. Twenty per cent. yield the greatest of revenue! Why, what was the great, broad, universally-known experience of the country? We had a tariff of twenty per cent. in 1841-'2 and what was our revenue? Not one-half of what it is now. The whole amount of revenue from imports was then about thirteen millions, and this year it was twenty-seven millions. Was thirteen more than twenty-seven? If so, the Secretary is right; if not he was wrong. And what was the effect of their twenty per cent. horizontal duty? Under its operation the country was prostrated, the Government itself was bankrupt, and the people were little better. Yet this man could say, in the face of these well-known facts, and of the American people, any one of whom knew better, that an average duty of twenty per cent. yielded the highest amount of revenue. The Secretary had even gone further yet than this; in his famous circular he had assumed that twelve ane a half per cent. horizontal was the true revenue standard. Some Western scribbler asked him, through the press, how much revenue 12½ per cent. would give on one hundred millions of imports? (that being more than the average amount.) The answer must be twelve and a half millions; then deduct three and a half millions, the expense of collection, and but nine millions of nett rvenue would be left to pay twenty-six millions of expenditures. To make up the revenue, yon must add more than one hundred millions to your imports, while your whole specie has never been estimated at more than eighty-five millions; then all your spheie goes for your first year, and where will you get money for the next year? These questions, being rather troublesome, were never answered.

The truth was, that the revenue resulted from the tariff, and followed it. When the tariff was low, the revenue was low; when the tariff was high, the revenue was high. That had been the uniform experience of the country, and he challenged gentlemen to show the contrary. It must be so;it could not be otherwise. And why? Because the result of protec tion was to make the people rich,and taking off protection made them poor. When the people were rich the Treasury was full;as the country became poor the Treasury was impoverished. The condition of the Treasury was, in fact, a political thermometer, to test the prosperity of the country. According to the national prosperity, so would the revenue ever be found. When men were impoverished, could they purchase goods freely? Certainly not. When prosperous, their wives and daughters could purchase costly clothing and rich furniture, and then many goods were always imported. But when the country was impoverished, men would wear their old coats, their wives and daughters stayed at home and mended them, merchants could not get money to import goods, and the Treasury was impoverished.

Under the compromise law the duties ran down till they reached the point of twenty per cent.; then was the gentleman's Uptopia; then, according to the Secretary, the revenue ought to have been abundant; but who has yet forgotten, or could ever forget, what had been then the condition of the Treasury, and of this entire nation? The Treasury was so perfectly bankrupt that it could not borrow one hundred dollars. The States were every where repudiating their debts, and the National character lay prostrate and bleeding. That was the condition, and every body knew it, to which a twenty per cent. tariff had brought this land; and yet at this day the first fiscal officer of the Government had the front to recommend a return to that state of things. In our great humiliation and distress the tariff of '42 came in like a delivering angel; it raised and restored the revenue;it replenished a famihsed Treasury; it brought repudiation into disrepute; it made a bankrupt law useless; in a word, it struck the whole country as with the wand of an enchanter, and brought back plenty. and credit, and enterprise, and hope, and public character. Why then distub it? What mischief had it done? The Secretary deprecated agitation, but who agitated the country? It was the Secretary himself and his friends. The friends of protection every where cried out, "give the country repose," "Give the country prosperity and peace under the tariff as it is——"

[The hour here expired, the Chairman's hammer fell, and Mr. STEWART resumed his seat.]

Somerset Lyceum,

WILL meet in the Lyceum room on Friday Evening next.

Question for discussion.

Is it consistent with Christianity to take a legal oath?

Declaimer, Ross Forward.
Essayist, R. L. Stewart.

Those interested will please attend.

A. S. RUNNELLS, Sec.

WOOD AND COAL.

SEALED Proposals will be received by the Commissioners of Somerset county, till the 1st of January next, for the delivery of wood and coal for the Court House and Jail for the ensuing year.

F. WEIMER,
J. R. KING,
P. BERKEY,
Commissioners.

dec16 '45

Congressional.

29th Congress---1st Session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, Dec. 8, 1845.

STANDING COMMITTEES.

The standing committees provided for by the rules, the appointment of which was ordered on Thursday last, were, upon the reading of the Journal this morning, announced as follows:

Committee on Elections. — Messrs. Hamlin, Augustus A. Chapman, Harper, Chase, Dobbin, Ellsworth, McGaughey, Chipman, and Culver.

Committee of Ways and Means.—Messrs. McKay, Dromgoole, Joseph R. Ingersoll, Hungerford, G. S. Houston, Winthrop, Norris, Vinton, and Seaborn Jones.

Committee of Claims—Messrs. Vance, Daniel, Hoge, Stephens, Gordon, Pollock, Ligon, Leake, and John A. Rockwell.

Committee on Commerce.—Messrs. McClelland, Tibbatts, Wentworth, Simpson, Grinnell, Lawrence, Giles, Levin, and Thibodeaux.

Committee on Public Lands.—Messrs. McClelland, Thos. Smith, Collamer, Jas. B. Hunt, Mosely, Morris, Relfe, Blanchard, and Ashmun.

Committee on Post Office and Post Roads. — Messrs. Hopkins, Kennedy, Reid, Cranston, McIlvaine, Thompson, B. Martin, Hough, and Hillard.

Committee for the District of Columbia.—Messrs. Hunter, McDowell, Ficklin, Payne, Marsh, Washington Hunt, J. G. Chapman, A. D. Sims, and McHenry.

Committee on the Judiciary.—Messrs. Rathbun, Pittit, Lumpkin, Milton Brown, Buffington, Constable, Thurman, Dixon, and Biggs.

Committee on Revolutionary Claims—Messrs. Joseph Johnson, Ficklin, D. P. King, St. John, Grider, Ewing, Clarke, Herrick, and Cable.

Committee on Public Expenditures.—Messrs. Dunlap, Yost, Cunningham, Russell, Arnold, Yunk, J. W. Houston, J. H. Campbell, and Lewis.

Committee on Private Claims—Mesrs. Bowlin, Yancy, Wick, Andrew Johnson, Albert Smith, Stephen Adams, Morse, Long, and Toombs.

Committee on Manufactures.—Messrs. John Q. Adams, Woodward, Stewart, Hudson, Yancy, W. G. Brown, Wilmot, James H. Johnson, and J. P. Martin.

Committee on Agriculture.—Messrs. Anderson, James Black, Wright, Perrill, Grover, Cockery, L. H. Simms, Erdman, and Root.

Committee on Indian Affairs.—Messrs. Jacob Thompson, Benton, Reuben Chapman, Yell, Foot, Barringer, Sawyer, Hampton, and Catheart.

Committee on Military Affairs—Mesrs. Haralson, Yell, Brinkerhoff, Burt, Ramsey, Nevin, Bedinger, Baker, and B. Thompson.

Committee on the Militia.—Messrs, J. A. Black, E. W. Hubard, Abbott, Tilden, Ritter, Giddings, De Mott, Edsall, and Samuel D. Hubbard.

Committee on Naval Affairs.—Messrs. I. E. Holmes, Bayly, Maclay, T. B. King, Schenck, Darragh, Stanton, McCrate, and Wood.

Committee on Foreign Affairs—Mesrs. C. J. Ingersoll, Rhett, Payne, Garrett Davis, Cobb, Truman Smith, Cullom, C. B. Smith. and Perry.

Committee on Territories.—Messrs. Douglass, Boyd, Graham, Dillingham, G. W. Jones, J. Rockwell; James Thompson, Price, and Young.

Committee on Revolutionary Pensions.—Messrs. Broadhead, Atkinson, Parrish, Seaman, Owen, Barringer, Jenkins, Hampton, and Toombs.

Committee on Invalid Pensions—Mesrs Preston King, Starkweather, McConnell, Bell, Seddon, Delano, Cocke, Goodyear, and Moulton.

Committee on Roads and Canals.—Messrs. Robert Smith, Foster, Boyd, Gentry, Pendleton, E. B. Holmes, Strohm, Williams, and Miller.

Committee on Patents.—Messrs. Henry, Maclay, Marsh, Sykes, and T. B. King.

Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds.—Messrs. Ficklin, McClean, Winthrop, Farran, and Woodworth.

Committee on Revisal and Unfinished Business.—Messrs. Sawtelle, Cummins, Treadway, Wheaton, and Trumbo.

Committee on Accounts. — Messrs. Taylor, D. P. King, Farran, McClean, and W. W. Campbell.

Committeee on Mileage.—Messrs. J. P. Martin, Severance, Henry, McDowell, and James Thompson.

Committee on Expenditures in the State Department.—Messrs. Strong, J. H. Campbell, Crozier, Edsall, and J. H. Johnson.

Committee on Expenditures in the Treasury Department.—Messrs. Seammon, White, E. W. Hubard, McCrate, and Root.

Committee o nExpenditures in the War Department.—Messrs. Lieb, Woodruff, Crozier, Price, and J. Rockwell.

Committee on Expenditures in the Navy Department.—Messrs. Collin, Fries, Blanchard, Long, and Moulton.

Committee on Engraving.—Messrs. Yost, Perry, and Cocke.

TUESDAY, Dec. 9, 1845.

IN SENATE,

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the Senate calling for information in relation to the adjustment of private land claims in the State of Louisiana, with a plan for the same, accompanied by a report from the Commissioner of the General Land Office on the same subject.

Also, a letter from the Secretary of War transmitting the annual report of the Commissioner of Pensions.

Also, a report from the Secretary of War, in answer to the resolution of the Senate of the 3d March, 1845, respecting the harbor at the mouth of the river Lafourche, Louisiana.

The Vice President also laid before the Senate a communication from Messrs. J. E. Dow & Co. proposing to execute the printing of the Senate for the 29th Congress at twenty per cent. below the prices now paid by law; which was read.

TEXAS.

The following message was received from the President of the U. States.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I communicate herewith a letter received from the President of the existing Government of the State of Texas, transmitting duplicate copies of the Constitution formed by the "Deputies of the People of Texas in Convention assembled," accompanied with official information that "said Constitution has been ratified, confirmed, and adopted by the people of Texas themselves, in accordance with the joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, and in order that Texas might be admitted as one of the States of that Union."

JAMES K. POLK.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1845.

A message was received from the House informing the Senate that Mr. Brodhead, Mr. E. W. Hubard, and Mr. W. W. Campbell had been appointed a Committee on the Library on the part of the House.

Mr. Cass laid on the table the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the national fortifications and of their armaments; and whether other defensive works are necessary; and into the condition and quantity of the military supplies; and into the state of the means possessed by the Government for the defence of the country.

Resolved, That the Committee on the Militia be instructed to inquire into the the present condition of that great branch of the public service, and into the state of militia laws; and that they be further instructed to report such changes in the existing system as will give more experience and efficiency to that arm of defence, and will place it in the best condition for protecting the country, should it be exposed to foreign invasion.

Lesolved, That the Committee on Naval Affairs be instructed to inquire into the condition of the Navy of the U. States, and into the quantity and condition of supplies now on hand, and whether an increase ef them is not necessary to the efficient operations of the navy, and to its preservation and augmentation; and, generally, into its capacity for defending our coast and our commerce, and for any service the exigencies of the country may probably require.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, Dnc. 10, 1845.

ADMISSION OF TEXAS.

Mr. Douglass, from the Committee on the Territories, asked leave to report a resolution in relation to the admission of Texas.

The Speaker said it could only be received by unanimous consent.

It was objected to by many members.

Mr. Douglass moved to suspend the rules.

The reading of the resolution was called for.

It was read.

The rules were then suspended, and—

Mr. Douglass reported the resolution. It is as follows:

Resolution for the admission of the State of Texas into the Union.

Whereas the Congress of the United States, by a "JOINT RESOLUTION," approved March the 1st, 1845, did consent that the territory properly included within and rightfully belonging to the Republic of Texas might be erected into a new State, to be called the State of Texas, with a republican form of government, to be adopted by the people of said Republic by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, in order that the same might be admitted as one of the States of the Union; which consent of Congress was given upon certain conditions specified in the 1st and 2d sections of said joint resolution: and whereas the people of the said Republic of Texas, by deputies in Convention assembled, with the consent of the existing Government, did adopt a Constitution, and erect a new State, with a republican form of Government, and in the name of the people of Texas, and by their authority, did ordain and declare that they assented to and accepted the proposals, conditions, and guaranties contained in said 1st and 2d sections of said resolution: and whereas the said Constitution, with the proper evidence of its adoption by the people of the Republic of Texas, has been transmitted to the president of the U. States, and laid before Congress, in conformity to the provisions of said joint resolution: Therefore—

BE IT RESOLVED BY THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTARIVES OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED, That the State of Texas shall be one, and is hereby declared to be one, of the United States of America, and admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That until the representatives in Congress shall be appointed according to an actual enumeration of the inhabitants of the U. States, the State of Texas shall be entitled to choose two represeutatives.

The resolution was read the first and second time; when—

Mr. Douglass moved that it be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next.

The Speaker put the question on this motion, and declared that it had passed in the affirmative.

Mr. Rockwell here desired to move the reference of the resolution to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union.

The Chair said it was too late.

Mr. Rockwell said he had risen, addressed the Chair and made his motion before the question was put by the Chair.

The Chair said the question had been decided, and the subject could only be reached by a motion to reconsider. And then announced that, as a matter going to the organization of the House, he would receive the resolution which Mr. Hopkins desired to offer the appointment of Chaplains.

Mr. Hopkins resolution was then received and read.

Mr. Schenck here rose and sustained the statement mode by Mr. Rockwell that he had made his motion before the question was put on the motion to make the Texas resolution the special order for Tuesday.

After some conversation between the Speaker and several members as to the matter of fact—

Mr. Thomas Smith moved a reconsideration of the vote on the motion of Mr. Douglass to make the resolution the special order for Tuesday.

The motion to reconsider was lost.

Turnpike Election.

THE Stockholders in the Somerset and Bedford Turnpike road company will take notice that an election will be held at the house of James Philson, in Allegheny township, on the 1st Monday (5th day) of January next, to elect one President, six Managers, and one Treasurer, to conduct the affairs of said company the ensuing year.

BENJAMIN KIMMEL,
President.

nov18

☞Bedford Inquirer publish 3 times and charge Company.

Orphans' Court Sale of Real Estate.

IN pnrsuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 7th day of February next, the following real estate, late the property of Jacob Grove, deceased viz:

One tract of Land,

situate in Shade township, containing forty acres. more or less, with a cabin house and barn thereon erected, bounded by lands of Samuel Kimmel, David Zimmerman, and others.

—ALSO—

One other tract or parcel

of land, containing seven acres, more or less, adjoining the above described tract.

Terms—one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annnal payments.

Attendance will be given by Jonathan Statler. Administator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court,

W. H. PICKING,
Clerk.

Dec. 16 1845.

Administrator's Sale OF Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed at public vendue or outcry, at the house of Gen J Hite, in the borough of Stoystown, in said county, on Saturday the 17th January next, (1846.) the following real estate, late the property of John Statler, dec'd, a certain tract of land, situate on both sides of the Bedford and Stoystown turnpike road, part in Shade and part in Stonycreek township's, containing

238 Acres and allowance,

conveyed to intestate, by James Frazier, by deed dated on the eleventh day of March, 1840, composed of part of two tracts of land; one thereof surveyed on a warrant in the name of Jacob Zigler, and the other in the name of John Statler, adjoining lands of said intestate, on the north, south, east and west, with about fifty-five acres cleared, one

two story log house, one log barn, and o-

ther buildings thereon erected, and one APPLE ORCHARD.

ALSO another certain one and a half story house and stable, together with a lot and a half of ground, situate in the borough of Stoystown, Somerset county, on the south side of Main street, adjoining John Snyder on the west, and an alley on the east numbered three on the general plan of said town.

ALSO, a certain other lot situate in said borough of Stoystown, on the south side of the Greensburg and Stoystown turnpike road, adjoining lands of George Hartzell, Esq, and others, with the appurtenances.

TERMS—one third of purchase money in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by Judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by Isaac Ankeny, administrator of dec'd.

By the court,

WM H PICKING,
Clerk.

dec16 '45

To the heirs and legal representatives of Valentine Hoon, deceased.

TAKE notice that an Inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Allegheny in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 30th day of January, 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole—otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law. At which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,
Sheriff.

dec16 '45

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Monday the 26th day of January next. the followiug real esfate, late the property of Andrew Bird, deceased, viz:

One tract of Land situate

in Addison township, adjoining lands of John P. H. Walker, John A Mitchell, Robert Robison and others, containing 270 acres more or less, on which are erected two dwelling houses, barn and other buildings.

—ALSO—

One other tract adjoining lands of John A. Mitchell, Robert Robison Thomas Glissen James Wilkins and others, cantaining

260 acres more or less,

on which are erected a dwelling house barn and other buildings.

Terms—one third to remain a lien on the premises, the interest thereof to be paid to the widow annually, during her lifetime, and at her death to be equally divided among the heirs and legal representives of said deceased. One third of the balance in hand and the remainder in three equal annual payments without interest, to be secured on the property by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Hanna, administrator of the estate of said deceased. By the Court,

W. H. Picking.
Clerk.

Dec16 '45-4t,

BANK NOTE LIST.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

STANDARD—GOLD AND SILVER

Pennsylvania.

Pittsburgh, Banks,	par
Philadelphia Banks,	par
Girard Bank	par
United States Bank,	30
Bank of Germantown	par
Monongahela Bank Brownsville	½
Bank of Gettysburg	1
Bank of Chester County	par
Bank of Chambersburg	½
Bank of Delaware,	par
Bank of Susquehanna County	—
Bank of Montgomery County	par
Bank of Northumberland	par
Bank of Lewistown	1
Bank of Middleton,	1
Carlisle Bank	1
Columbia Bank and Bridge Co.	pa
Doylestown Bank	par
Erie Bank	1
Franklin Bank, Washington	1
Farmers' Bank Reading	par
Farmers Bank Bucks County	par
Farmer's&Drover's Bank Waynesb'g	par
Farmers' Bank Lancaster	par
Lancaster Co. Bank	"
Lancaster Bank	"
Harrisburg Bank	1
Honesdale Bank	"
Lebanon Bank	"
Miners' Bank Pottsville	"
Wyoming Bank	"
Northampton bank	"
York Bank	"
State Scrip, Exchange bank Pitts., Mer. and Manf's B	pas
Issued by solvent Banks	1

Ohio.

Mount Pleasant	1
Steubenville, (F. & M.)	"
St. Clairville	"
Marietta	"
New Lisbon	"
Cincinnati banks,	½
Columbus	1
Circleville	"
Zanesville	"
Putnam	"
Wooster	"
Massillon	"
Sandusky	"
Geauga	"
Norwalk	"
Xenia	"
Cleveland Bank	"
Dayton	"
Franklin Bank of Columbus,	"
Chillicothe	"
Sciota	5
Lancaster	10
Hamilton	15
Granville	45
Commercial Bank of Lake Erie,	1½
Farmers Bank of Canton	20
Urbana,	40

Indiana.

State Bank and branches,	1
State Scrip, $5's	3

Illinois.

State Bank	40	Shawnetown	—

Missouri.

State bank	1

Tennessee.

Memphis	3	Other solvent banks	3

North Carolina.

All solvent banks	2

South Carolina,

All solvent banks	2

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1845.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No, 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S, E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

MEETING.

A meeting of the friends of Agriculture is to be held at the Court House in Somerset, on the 1st of January, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

GRAIN!—GRAIN!

Persons who intend to pay their subsctiptions, due for the Herald or Republican with grain, are requested to deliver it by the 3d day of January; after that date none will be taken.

Bread-stuffs in England.

At the last dates the British Cabinet had not agreed to open the ports for the admission of foreign breadstuffs. Nor was there a probability that they would be opened. Sir Robert Peel, it was understood, would have Parliament convened early in January, and would then propose the appropriation of three millions sterling to public works, mostly railroads, for the purpose of giving employment to the poor, hoping thereby to be able to relieve them more effectually than could be done by the opening of the ports. In how far such a measure will be practicable it is not for as to say; but we see by extracts from English journals that the Premier has been denounced in various quarters for the course he is pursuing, and in some instances a change of Ministers is very confidently predicted. The next arrival from England is therefore looked for with much interest.

Speech of Mr. Stewart.

We are indebted to the National Intelligencer for a copy of the speech of Mr. Stewart, which we publish on the first and second pages of to-day's paper. The facts and arguments presented in this speech are such, we think, as cannot be refuted—and whatever fate may await the present Tariff, Mr. Stewart deserves, and will receive, the thanks, not only of his immeditate constituents, but of the friends of Domestic Industry throughout the Union, for his efforts to save it.

Snow at Quebec.

The Quebec Gazette of the 5th says, that the thermometer at that place was at ten degrees below zero, the snow lay in heaps more than fifteen feet high, and was then falling so thick that it was impossible to see a distance of a few yards. The St. Lawrence was piled up with floating ice.

Committees of the Senate.

The following are the members of the two principal committees.

Foreign Affairs.—Messrs. Allen, Atherton, Cass, Sevier. and Archer.

Finance.—Messrs. Calhoun, Benton, Evans, Lewis, and Jennes.

Delegate from Oregon.

The St. Louis New Era states, that Mr. Elijah White, appointed by the self constituted authorittes of Oregon, intends to ask Congress to allow him a seat in that body as the Representative of that Territory.

John Quincy Adams.

John Quincy Adams is now at Washington, attending to his duties as a member of Congress, but his health is said to be very feeble, indeed, and that he does not expect ever to return to New England.

Death of Com. Elliot.

Com. Jesse D. Elliott died in Philadelphia on the 10th inst., and was buried with military honors, on the Saturday following, in the burying ground of the Naval Asylum.

Hon. John W. Davis.

This gentleman, the present Speaker of Congress, was born in Lancaster county, Pa., studied Medicine at Carlisle, and emigrated to Indiana in 1823.

A Hero Gone.

Mr. Elijah Blackman, the last of the defenders of Wyoming at the massacre of the 3d of July, 1778, died a few weeks since, at his residence in Luzerne county.

The Weather.

The weather during the last two weeks has been rather unusually cold. On Saturday morning last the thermometer stood at eight degrees below zero.

Small Pox.

Report says that the small pox prevail in Baltimore, and that several cases have occurred in Cumberland.

POSTSCRIPT.

Latest from Washington.

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, the Resolutions of Mr. Douglass, to admit Texas into the Union, were taken up as the first thing in order. The previous question was moved and sustained, 108 yeas to 90 nays. The Resolutions were then ordered to be engrossed, and the main question put by a vote of 141 to 66.

The Resolutions were then put upon their final passage, and adopted by a vote of 141 to 56.

RAILROAD MEETING.

At a meeting of the citizens of Somerset county held at the Borough of Somerset, on Manday the 22d day of December inst. On motion Samuel W. Pearson Esq., was called to the chair and Jno. O. Kimmel and Isaac Hugus Esqs. appointed Secretaries.

Resolved, That the following persons be appointed delegates to represent Somerset county in a convention to be held at Harrisburg, on the 12th of January next, in favor of a continuous Rail Road from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and for the extension of the B. & O. Rail Road from Cumberland to Pittsburgh.

Hon. J. S Black, Simon Gebhart, Jno. O. Kimmel, Samuel W. Pearson. J. R. Edie, John Hanna, Henry L. Holbrook, Jonas Keim, F. M. Kimmell, S. Harned, Peter Myers, Gillian C. Lint, Jost. J. Stutzman, John Neff, Isaac Hugus, A. J. Ogle. Ross Eorward, Henry Walter, Samuel Kimmel, Samuel Philson, A. H. Philson, Samuel Gaither, M. A. Sanner, Jos. Cummins, Geo. Chorpenning Jr. Geo. Klingaman Jr. Dr. M. Berkey, J. F. Cox, Daniel Lepley, J. R. Brenham, Samuel Gaumer, Geo. W. Walker, Samuel Miller of Summit, Elias K. Beichley, Abm, Beam, Geo. Mowry, Jonathan Row, Gen. John Hite, Col. Henry Little Geo. Loy, Roger Marshall, Jona. Statler, John Witt, D. Weyand.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Somerset Herald and all other papors friendly to granting the right of way to the B. & O. Railroad Company.

SAMUEL W. PEARSON
President.

JOHN O. KIMMEL,
ISAAC HUGUS.
Secretaries.

Congressional.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THUSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1845.

Mr. J. Q. Adams presented a remonstrance [we could not hear from whence it came] against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slaveholding State; andmoved that the remonstrance, togethter with like remonstrances presented by him yesterday and laid on the table, be referred to a Select Committee, to be composed of a member from each State.

Mr. Boyd moved that the remonstrance lie on the table.

This motion prevailed.

Mr. Adams here remarked that, from the course pursued by the House on the remonstrances he had presented against the admission of Texas into the Union as a slaveholding State, he presumed it was intended not to give the remonctrants a hearing; and that the admission of Texas was to bo consummated as early as possible, without regard to the wishes of those who were opposed to that measure. He should submit to the decision of the House as regards these remonstrances, and should content himself hereafter with presenting such as were now in his possession, or should hereafter be sent to him. and leave it to the House to dispose of them in such way as it might deem proper.

The SPEAKER here stated that, after the decision of the House expressed on the presentation of several of these remonstrances, he should, as regarded all others that might be presented, direct the Clerk to make the entry on the Journal that they were ordered to lie on the table unless the House should otherwise order.

Mr. Adams then went on to present a large number of remonstrances against the admission of Texas, from various parts of the country.

Like remonstrances were also presented by Messrs. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, Hudson, Thompson, of Massachusetts, Ashman, D. P. King, Severance, Abbott, Grinnell, Winthrop, Arnold Hubbard, Conn., Truman, Smith, Dixon, Rockwell, Conn., Collamer, Marsh, Dillingham, Rathbun, Gordon, Wilmot, Hungerford, Culver, Homes, New York, Preston, King, Benton, Hampton, Levin, Strohm, J. R. Ingersoll, Root, Giddings, Tilden, Caleb B. Smith, Dunlap, and Williams, Maine.

In presenting some of these remonstrances Nr. J. Rockwell wished to be allowed to make a remark on the general subject, personal to himself in regard to his situation as a member of one of the Committess of this House—the Committee on Territories. The resolution reported yesterday by the Cnairman of the Committee on Territories, (Mr. Douglas) was reported as coming generally from that committee, not noticing the minority, and he believed it so appeared on the Journal. I wish to state (said Mr. R.) that I was in the minority of that committee; that I did not agree to that report, but objected to and voted against it, and also against the proposition to make it the special order of the day for Tuesday next; and I intended to have proposed an amendment to that motion, that it be referred to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, for the purpose of giving greater opportunity for amendment and discussion. The course of proceeding yesterday prevented my offering that amendment; and, although I have no idea of any unfairness on the part of the Chair, I am happy to take this opportunity of making this statement, which would have been made yesterday had it not been prevented under the decision of the Chair.

Mr. R., in conclusion, moved that these remonstrances be made the special order of the day for Tuesday next, to come up with the resolution referred to, which had been set apart for that day.

Other memorials, petitions, &c. of a general or individual character, were presented—

From Massachusetts.—By Mr. D. P. King.

From Connecticut.—By Mrssrs. Rockwell, and T. Smith.

From Vermont.—By Messrs. Foot & Dillingham.

From New York.—By Messrs. Rathbun, White, Campbell, Seaman, Woodruff, Strong, grove, Wood, Preston King, Jenkins, Benton, and Hampton.

From Pennsylvania. — By Messrs. Foster, Broadhead, Pollock, Buffington, Strohm, J. R. Ingersoll, and Thompson.

From Delaware.—By Mr. Houston.

From Maryland.—By Messrs. Chapman, Giles, and Ligon.

From Virginia.—By Messrs. Hopkins, Johnson, Bayly, Brown, Leake, and Pendleton.

From North Caralina.—By Mr. Graham.

From South Carolina.—By Messrs. Sims, Holmes, and Woodward.

From Georgia.—By Messrs. Haralson and Lumpkin.

From Kentuckey.—By Messrs. Trumbo, Grider, Tibbatts, and Yound.

From Tennessee.—By Mr. Cullom.

From Ohio.—By Messrs. Alexander, Foot, Giddings, Tilden, Delano, St. John and Cunningham.

From Indianna.—By Messrs. Caleb B. Smith, Kennedy, Cathcart Wick, and Henley.

From Mississippi.—By Mr. Thomson.

From Illinois.—By Messrs. Simth, Hoge, Baker, and Douglas.

From Alabama.—By Messrs. Chapman and Yancey.

From Missouri.—By Messrs. Relfe and Bowlin.

From Michigan.—Mr. Hunt.

From Florida.—By Mr. Cabell.

From New Hampshire.—By Messrs. Dunlap, Scammon, and Williams.

Mr. Sims presented resolutions of the General Assembly of the State of South Carolina, remonstating against the tariff act of 1842, and praying its reduction to the revenue standard; also, remonstrating against the warehousing system. Read and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Rockwell presented resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut in relation to the State of Rhode Island, and moved that they lie on the table and be printed. Agreed to.

Mr. R. also presented resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut in favor of a more extended publication of the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. R. also presented resolutions of the Legislature of Connecticut against the annexation of Texas to the United States, and moved that they be laid on the table and printed.

Opposition being made to prniting the resolutions, they werelaid over, udner the rule, for debate.

SLAVERY IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Mr. Culver presented memorials from Washington county, New York, numerously signed by members of all political parties, praying the abolition of slavery and the slavery and the slavetrade in the District of Columbia. Mr. C. moved that the memorials be referred to a select committee.

A motion was made by Mr. Boyd that the momorials lie on the table.

The reading of one of the memorials was called for by Mr. Culver, and it was decided by vote, 71 to 49, that it should be read. It was read accordingly.

And the question was taken by yeas and nays that the memorials do lie on the table, and decided as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Biggs Jas. Black, J. A. Black, Boyd, Broadhead, Wm. G. Brown, Burt, John H. Campbell, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chipman, Clarke, Cocke, Crozier, Cullom, Cunningham, Daniel, Garrett Davis, Dockery, Douglass,, Edsall, Erdman, Faran, Foster Gentry, Giles, Goodyear, Graham, Grider, Haralson, Harmanson, Henley, Hilliard, Hoge, Hopkins, John W. Houston, G. S. Houston, Hungerford, Hunter, Charles J. Ingersoll, J. H. Johnson, J. Johnson, Andrew Johnson, George W. Jones, Seaborn Jones, Kennedy, T. B. King, Lawrence, Leake, Levin, Ligon, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McCrate, McHenry, John P. Martin, Marclay Martin, Miller, Morse, Moulton, Norris, Owen Parish, Payne, Pendleton, Perrill, Perry, Pettit, Price, Rathburn, Reid, Relfe, Ritter, Roberts, Sawyer Scammond, Seddon, A. D. Sims, L. H. Simns, Simpson, Robt. Smith, Satnton, Stevens, Thibodeaux. Thomasson, James Thompson, Jacob Thompson, Thurman, Tibbatts, Toombs, Treaway, Trumbe, Wentworth, Wick, Wilmot; Woodruff, Woodward, Woodwarth, Yancy, Yancey, Yell, Young, Yost—108.

NAYS—Messrs. Abbott, John Quincy Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Ashman, Benton, Blanchard, Brinkerhoff, Buffington, William W. Campbell, Collamer, Cranston, Culver, Delano, Dixon, Dunlap, Ellsworth, Ewing, Foot, Giddings, Grinnell, Grover, Hamlin, Hampton, Harper, Herrick, E. B. Holmes, Hough, S. D. Hubbard, Washington Hunt, J. B. Hunt, J. R. Ingersoll, Jenkins, Daniel P. King, P. King, Lewis, McClelland, McGaughey McIlvaine, Marsh, Ramsey, Julius Rockwell, John A. Rockwell, Root, Sawtelle, Schneck, Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Albert Smith, C. B. Smith, Starkweather, Strohm, Benj. Thompson, Tidden, Vance, Wheaton, White, Winthrop —59.

And so the memorials were laid on the table.

Mr. Cranston presented several resolutions of the Legislature of Rhode Island. The first against the annexation of Texas; the second in answer to certain resolutions of the Legislature of the State of New Hamshire; the third in favor of a more extended publication and distribution of the decisions of the Supreme Court.

NOTICES OF BILLS.

Sundry notices of motions for leave to introduce bills were permitted to be given whilst the calls for petitions were pending, Such as we were enabled to obtain are as follows:

By Mr. Smith of Illinois: A bi-l making appropriations for the National, Road in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Missouri.

A bill granting to the State of Illinois the right of way through the public lands to aid in the construction of certain railroads, and for other purposes.

A bill for the relief of William McCauley.

A bill for the relief of Isaac Baker.

A bill establishing a port of entry at the city of Alton, inthe State of Illinois.

A bill to repeal or to modify the joint rosolution of the 3d of March last, "directing the Secretary of the Treasury to retain moneys of certain States indebted to the United States." as to exclude from the operation of said resolution the three per cent. fund, set apart for the encouragement of learning by the "acts" of admission of certain new States into the Union.

By Mr. Wentworth: A bill to grant to the State of Illinois an additional quantity of land, sufficient to make the amount received by her equal to that received by Ohio.

Also. a bill to cede the public lands to the States in which they lie, upon certain conditions.

By Mr. Gentry; A bill to amend the act for the relief of George Mayfield.

By Mr. Slanton: A bill to establish a port of entry at Memphis, in Tennessee.

By Mr. Ficklin: A bill for an appropriation for the National road, in Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois.

A bill to grant land to the States of Indiana and Illinois, for the improvement of the Wabash river.

A bill to grant land to actual settlers under certain limitations,

By Mr. Jacob Thompson: A bill to legalize the sales of certain lands at the Chocchuma and Columbus land offices, in Mississippi.

And the House adjourned till to-morrow 12 o'clock.

LUTHERAN

Conference Meeting.

THE CLERGY AND CONGREGATIONS, COMPOSING THE CONFERENCE DISTRICT OF SOMERSET COUNRY, IN CONNECTION WITH THE ALLEGHENY EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN SYNOD OF PENN'A,

Are hereby notified, that the first meeting of their Conference will be held in the Lutheran Church at Centreville, commencing on Thursday the 8. of January next, at candlelight. Each pastoral district is expected to send one delegate to accompany the Pastor. All the brethren are urgently invited to attend, as business of importance requires their attention.

M. F. PFAHLER, Pastor Loci.
dec5 '45 P. RIZER. S. P.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS on the 26th day of August 1830, the subscriber gave a note of hand to William Funk, calling for twenty-five dollars and sixteen cents; and some time afterwards another, calling for twelve dollars, which said notes are paid; and I therefore caution all persons against taking an assignment of either of them, as I shall not pay them again.

Dec23 DAVID HOOVER.

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from the undersigned, on Thursday morning last, an indented servant girl, named

SUSAN GROVE,

between 14 and 16 years of age. All persons are hereby cautioned against harboring or trusting her on my account.—The above reward will be paid to any person returning hnr to me, but no charges. N W BRUCE.

Somerset, Dec23 '45

Stray Cow.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Conemaugh township, about the middle of October last,

a Red Cow, with a white spot on the belly, supposed to be about 6 years old, no ear marks. The owner is desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec23 JOHN CROYLE.

Stray Cow.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Greenville township, Somerset county, on the 1st day of December, 1845,

a Red and White spotted cow, about 9 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec23 ADAM KEEFER.

Stray Cow.

CAME trespassing on the premises of the subscriber, residing in Greenville township, Somerset county, on the 8th day of November last,

a Black Cow with a board fastened on her horns, has some white about the belly and side, the left ear cut off, and a letter C. or G. on the left horn, supposed to be 8 or 9 years old. The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away, or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec23 WILLIAM BARE.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of Elizabeth Poorbaugh, deceased, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court, to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate af said Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. WM H PICKING,
dec23 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, Esq. and his associate Judges of the same court.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of Henry Geisey, dec'd. and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Henry Geisey, deceased, at the appraised valuation.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. WM H PICKING,
dec23 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A, D. 1845. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S Black, and his associate judges of the same court.

On motion of Daniel Weyand, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition on the real estate of John Garman, dec'd, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on the 2d day of March next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Garman, dec'd, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th day of December, 1845. WM H PICKING,
dec26 '45 Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 17. day of November, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real estate of Philip King, dec'd, viz: 187 acres of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township. valued and appraised at and for the sum of fifty nine cents per acre. Inquisition confirmed 3d December 1828.

And now to wit, November 19, 1845, the court on motion grant a rule on the heirs an legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjoured Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March, 1846, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of Philip King, dec'd, should not be sold. Personal notice to all the heirs in this county, and notice by publication in the Somerset Herald for 3 weeks, to absent heirs, and one paper containing the notice, sent to the nearest post office at which they respectively reside.

Extract from the records of said court, certified November 19th, 1845.

JOHN O KIMMEL,
dec23 '45-3t Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

L.S. AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 8th day of December, A. D, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real estate of John Sutton, dec'd. viz: 156 acres of land, situate in Somerset township, sold by John Sutton in his lifetime to Samuel Metzler, per article of agreement dated 25th day of January, 1827.

And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, on petition of William King and John Cobaugh, executors of the last will and testament of John Sutton, deceased, the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on Monday the 2d day of March, 1846, and shew cause, if any they have, why a specific performance of said contract should not be decreed, and the executors aforesaid allowed to execute a title to the purchaser agreeably to the terms and conditions of said agreement.

Extract from the records of said court, certified December 8th, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec23 '45 Clerk.

BLANK SUMMONS'
For Sale at this Office.

Books! Books!! O Yes!!!

COBBS Series; Smith's Geography, Grammar and Arithmetic, Smith's Church Harmony; Bibles; Slates; Stationary, &c, for sale cheap by

dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

Administrators' Notice.

LETTERS of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of John Urick, late of Somerset county, dec'd; he hereby gives notice to all persons having claims against said estate to present them without delay legally authenticated, and those who know themselves indebted to make immediate payment. ISAAC HUGUS,
dec9 '45-6t Adm'r.

CAUTION.

WHEREAS I gave to Jacob Pile of Milford township, Somerset co., three notes of hand, dated on the 15th of September, 1845, one calling for ten dollars, and the other two for five dollars each, one due 3 months months after date, and the others 5 and 9 months after date. Not having received value for the same, I hereby caution all persons against taking an assignment of either or all of said notes, as I shall not pay them unless compelled by law.

dec16'45 JONATHAN PILE.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real and personal estate of George Seese, deceased. And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, William H Postlethwaite, Samuel W Pearson and Daniel Weyand, Esqs, appointed Auditors to ascertain and settle the advancements, and make the distribution of the estate to and among the persons entitled to the same.

Extract from the records of said court, certified December 8th, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the office of Samuel W Pearson, on Wednesday the 21st day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

WM H POSTLETHWAITE,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
DANIEL WEYAND,
dec17 '45 Auditors.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, A. D. 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Redding B. Conover, administrator de bonis non cum Testamento annexo of the estate of Joshua Cooper, Esq, deceased.

And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, Ross Forward, Samuel W. Pearson and Isaac Hugus, Esqs, appointed Auditors to distribute the funds in the hands of said Administrator, to and among those entitled to receive it.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 8th December, 1845.

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the office of Samuel W Pearson, on Thursday the 22d day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

ROSS FORWARD,
S W PEARSON,
ISAAC HUGUS,
dec16'45 Auditors.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 8th day of December, 1845. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the real and personal estate of Frederick Younkin deceased. And now to wit, December 8th, 1845, Ross Forward, Samuel W Pearson and Isaac Hugus, appointed Auditors to ascertain advancements and distribute the real and personal estate, among the heirs and legal representatives of said dec'd.

Extract from the records of said court certified this 8th day of December, 1845

WM H PICKING,
dec16 Clerk.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned Auditors will meet at the house of Isaac Ankeny on Friday the 23d day of January next, for the purposes in the foregoing commission mentioned, at which place and time all persons interested may attend if they think proper.

ROSS FORWARD,
SAMUEL W PEARSON,
ISAAC HUGUS,
dec16'45 Auditors.

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS, Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the

dec16 THREE BIG DOORS,

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by

dec16 J J & H F SCHELL,

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearagesare paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longer ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

Poetry.

Thy Mother, Boy.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

Who, when thine infant life was young,
Delighted, o'er thy cradle hung,
With pity soothed each childish moan,
And made thy little griefs her own?
Who sleepless watched in hours of pain,
Nor smiled till thou wert well again?
Who sorrowed from thy sight to part,
And bore thee, absent, on her heart?
Thy mother, boy! How canst thou pay
Her tender care by night and day?
Who joined thy sports with cheerful air,
And joyed to see thee strong and fair?
Who, with fond pride, to guest and friend,
Would still the darling child commend?
Whose tears in secret, flowed like rain,
If sin or woe thy life did stain!
And who with prayer's unceasing sigh,
Besought for thee a home on high?
Thy mother, boy! How canst thou pay
Her fireless love by night and day?
Bear on thy brow the lofty smile
Of upright duty, free from guile;
With earnest diligence restrain
The word, the look, that gives her pain;
If weary toil her path invade,
Come fond and fearless to her aid;
Nerve the young arm her steps to guide;
If fades her cheek, be near her side;
And by a life of goodness pay
Her care and love, by night and day.

On Being Slandered.

Not all they say or do can make
My head, or tooth, or finger ache,
Nor mar my shape, nor scar my face,
Nor put one feature out of place:
Nor will ten thousand, thousand lies,
Make me less virtuous, learned or wise;
The most effectual way to baulk
Their malice, is—to let them talk.

The Farmer.

[From the Cultivator.

A Warm Bed for Pigs.

TO THE EDITORS:—I very well remember a saying of an old gentleman, an excellent farmer that if you would make a hog profitable, you should not let him see a winter; and I think I have satsfied myself, that spring pigs well kept and nursed, are far less expensive, and yield more in return for their keeping than those which are fifteen or eighteen months old. But there is one thing quite certain; if we prefer our store hogs to come in the fall, we ought to be careful to keep them through our long cold winters both warm and dry. Every observant farmer knows that if his cattle are not sheltered from the cold weather and storm, they will require more food to keep them in tolerable order, than if they are kept warm and comfortable. Just so it is with pigs—if they are suffered to run over your premises in the snow and sleet, with their legs and snout as red as the gill of a gobler, without a warm and dry bed of clean straw to resort to when they choose, they will not only, in all probability come out with the MANGE in the spring, but in every grunt they will convince you that all the food they have devoured, has been thrown away; for shoats that have a cold, damp, comfortless bed, will get mangy, and mangy pigs cannot grow. Let any one who has a mind to try the experiment, take two pigs of one liter, suffer the one to run as above, and let the other be housed, and well fed, and it will be found that the superior growth of the latter will pay, for the care bestowed upon him, with good interest. Hogs that are confined, and cannot get to the earth, will freqently be benefited by having a little charcoal, soft brickbats, or soft wood thrown into them, and a trifling quantity of brimstone mixed in their food occasionally is an excellent thing. The hog has the credit of being a dirty fellow—but we should remember that he likes to be dirty in his own way, and for his own pleasure; he neither prefers to live cold, nor in filth—still less does he choose to be half fed.—Doctor Franklin's man said the hog was the only gentleman in England, because he alone was exonerated from labor. If this be so, surely he ought to be well fed and housed in America. I entirely believe that the same amount of food that will barely carry a pig through the winter with bad management, will, with good, prudent treatment, keep him growing and in the spring you have something to build upon, that will by and by make you a soled porker, who will do credit to your sty.

ESSEX.

Newark, New Jersey.

Fresh Groceries.

15 BAGS Prime RIO COFFEE;
2 bbls MOLASSES;
Loaf Sugar; Teas; Mackeral, &c; received and for sale by
dec16 J J & H F SCHELL.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.
dec16 '45-3m

PAY UP!!!

ACCORDING to a late Law, unless the State tax due from the several counties be paid into the State Treasury by the 1st of January 1846, five per cent interest is to be added to the amount.—The collectors of Somerset county must therefore pay up immediately or costs will be made.

F. WEIMER,
JNO. R. KING.
PETER BERKEY,
dec2 '45 Commissioners.

Private Sale.

A Valuable tract of LAND. in Turkeyfoot tp.

THERE is offered at private sale between this and the 1st day of January next, (after which time it will be rented if not sold,) a valuable tract of land, situate in Turkeyfoot township, adjoining lands of Michael Sanner, Laughlin McNeil and others, being the property of Richard Wistar of Philadelphia, the same tract whereon Alexander Cunningham now lives. The said tract contains about

274 ACRES,

thirty-five or forty acres of which are clear with a small HOUSE and CABIN BARN thereon erected.

Title indisputable—possession given on the first day of April next.—Terms cash or one third in hand and the balance in yearly payments with interest

ROSS FORWARD, Attorney
dec16 '45 for Richard Wistar.

5-0-0-0 A-C-R-E-S
OF MINERAL LANDS
FOR SALE.

THE subscriber will offer at public sale, at the house of George Parker in Jennerville, on Saturday the 27th day of December, 1845, the premises and site of Jackson Furnace, together with about 5000 ACRES OF LAND RICH IN

IRON ORE.
Bituminous Coal & Limestone

well supplied with water power and timber for several furnaces, &c., situate in Jenner townsip, Somerset county, Pa., adjoining a good settlement of farmers, connected by a good turnpike road with the Pennsylvania Canal at Johnstown, and the Stoystown and Greensburg turnpike passing through these lands, being part of the estate of the late Charles Ogle, deceased.

This property will be well worth the attention of those who may wish to secure mineral lands.

A draft of these lands can be seen at the house of Mr. George Parker, in Jennerville.

Further information can be had by addressing a letter to the subscriber, residing in Somerset, Somerset county, Pa.

EMILY OGLE. Acting Executrix of C. Ogle, dec'd.
dec2 '45

VALUABLE
Real Estate
FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageons terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known TAVERN STAND

AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq. on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa. and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property.

HOWEL & OLIPHANT,
Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.
july22 '45-tf

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE

Brown Muslins, &c.

1000 YDS, Brown Muslins; Cotton Yarn; Cotton Laps, Wadding, and the best Candle Wick, for sale at the
dec16 THREE BIG DOORS,

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 128.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels," in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a charter of incorporation.

AND now to wit, 8th December, 1845. The petition of the members of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church of Samuels" in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, was presented to the Court praying for a Charter of Incorporation, and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed, and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for 3 weeks that the application has been made.

By the court,
dec16 '45 A. J. OGLE, Prot'y

In the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 129.

IN the matter of the application of "the Evangelical Lutheran Church" of Somerset, Somerset county, Pennsylvania, for a Charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit, 8th December, 1845. The petition of the members of the aforesaid Church, was presented to the court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks, that the application has been made.

By the court,
dec16 '45 A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

In the Corrt of Common Pleas of Somerset County, of September Term, 1845, No. 130.

IN the matter of the application of "Christs Evangelical Lutheran Church" in Somerset township, Somerset county, Pennsylvania for a Charter of Incorporation.

AND now to wit, December 8th, 1845. The petition of the members of the aforesaid church was presented to the Court praying for a Charter of Incorporation; and the Court having perused and examined the petition, and the articles and conditions therein set forth and contained, appearing to be lawful and not injurious to the community, order the instrument to be filed and publication to be made in one newspaper printed in Somerset county, for three weeks that the application has been made.

By the court,
dec18 '45 A. J. OGLE, Prot'y.

Pennsylvania Telegraph.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTS.

The session of the Legislature which is just at hand, we have reason to believe will be one that will excite much interest amongst the people of the Commonwealth, and induce a desire to obtain accurate reports of its proceedings through a paper published at the seat of Government,

We have engaged intelligent and competent Reporters for the Senate and House of Representatives, and shall publish in the Telegraph full and impartial reports of the same up to the latest hours of publication, and send to subscribers at the rates specified below.

We shall also be enabled to give the latest Congressional Intelligence, with the Political news at Washington, having engaged intelligent and experienced correspondents at Washington City, for that purpose.

SEMI-WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph will be published Semi-weekly, at $2 for the session, or $3 for the whole year.

SIX copies of the paper will be sent to one office for $10 during the session, or for $15 the year, to be paid in advance.

WEEKLY TELEGRAPH.

The Telegraph will be sent to subscribers once a week at $2 per annum and will contain Literary, as well as General, Legislative and Congressional news.

CHEAP SESSION TELEGRAPH.

For the purpose of placing the proceedings of the legislature within the reach of every one, we have made arrangements to issue the Telegraph once a week at the low price of ONE DOLLAR for the session, in all cases to be in advance. The weekly session Telegraph will be made up of the Legislative, Congressional and General News that appear in the semi-weekly paper, and will be issued from the press every Monday morning.

☞ Persons procuring five subscribers and forwarding $5, shall receive a copy for their trouble. THEO FENN

Harrisburg, Nov, 26, 1845,

DR. C. N. HICKOK,

RESIDENT DENTIST,
Bedford, Pa.

REFERENCES.
HON. J. S. BLACK, DR. J. MCCRERY,
HON. A. THOMPSON, DR. N. W. BOWSER.
Office at Ankeny's Hotel.
m6'45-tf

THREE BIG DOORS.

WAR WITH MEXICO

has not yet commenced, and we are still selling goods at the above stand—at very reduced prices.

WE have received 'this day' from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Pittsburg, a variety of

DRY GOODS.

consisting in part of
CLOTHS of various qualities and colors.
CASSIMERES do do do
SATTINETTS do do do
JEANS do do do

LADIES GOODS—such as Romelia stripe, Polka Cashmere, Cashmere De Cosse, Afghan Satin, plain, figured and changeable Alpachas, Mouslin de Laines, &c, &c, &c.

In selling boots and shoes,
We promise to beat the Jews.

ALSO, on hand a choice lot of Groceries, Hardware and Queensware; all of which we shall endeavor to sell on such terms, as to induce a generous public to give us a liberal support.

Don't forget the place, remember the Three Big Doors.

sep30 J J & H F SCHELL.

Hurra!! Hurra!!! Hurra!!!!

Don't be blarmed—No new Firm.

The same old Coon:

ZACHARIAH SIBERT,

RESPECTFULLY informs his old customers and the public in general, that he still carries on the

TAILORING

business in all its various branches, one door east of John L. Snyder's store and immediately opposite the "Three Big Doors," where he is prepared to do all manner of work in his line of business, in the neatest and most durable manner, on short notice and as cheap as any tailor in the county; His work shall not be surpassed by any eastern, western or elsewhere; All his work shall fit neatly or the cloth be returned.

oct28—3m

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

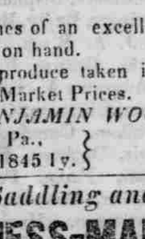
made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.
Somerset, Pa.,
March 5, 1845 1y.

Saddling and
HARNESS-MAKING.



SAMUEL P. SNYDER,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the

Saddling and Harness-Making business,

at his shop on Main Cross street, north of Parker & Ankeny's store, where he will constantly keep on hand, or make to order, *MENS' AND WOMENS' SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, COLLARS, &c., &c.,*

all of which he will dispose of at very low prices, for cash or approved country produce.

Having supplied himself with excellent materials, and being determined to do his work in a neat and substantial manner, he flatters himself to be able to give general satisfaction to all who may favor him with their custom.

Somerset, nov11 '45

DIVIDEND.

THE stockholders of the Bedford and Stoystown Turnpike Road Company, residing in Somerset county, are hereby informed, that a dividend of one per cent will be paid to them by Mr. Samuel Kimmel near Stoystown.

PETER SCHELL, Treas.
dec2 '45

Stray Heiffer.

CAME to the premises of the subscriber in Milford township, in November last, a BLACK 3 year old *HEIFFER, with a* white head; no ear marks.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away or she will be disposed of as the law directs.

dec16 '45 DAVID PHILIPPI.

FASHIONABLE
TAILORING

THE subscriber informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Tailoring Business,

at his old stand, nearly opposite Mr. Ankeny's Hotel in the borough of Somerset, where he is prepared to execute work at short notice.

He has made arrangements to receive the New York and Philadelphia

Fashions

regularly, and is, therefore, prepared to do all work in his line of business, at as cheap a rate as it can be done at any other establishment of the kind in the county, and in the neatest and most fashionable style.

He will warrant his work to be made in a neat and durable manner, and if it does no fit, he will replace the cloth, so that persons entrusting work to his care need not be afraid of loosing anything.

His work for neatness shall not be excelled by any establishment west of the Alleghenies.

HENRY STEWART.
oct7 '45-3m

George L. Gordon,
CHAIR-MAKER:

HAVING purchased from Mr Daniel Pile, his interest in the establishment heretofore carried on under the firm of Gordon & Pile, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he continues to carry on the

Chair-Making Business,

in all its branches, at the old stand, opposite Mr Kurtz's Drug store in the borough of Somerset, where he will at all times keep on hand or make to order,

SETTEES; COMMON, FANCY AND *GRECIAN* CHAIRS,

and Boston rocking chairs; all of which he will sell very cheap for cash, or exchange for approved country produce at market prices;

His work will be done in a neat and fashionable style and substantial manner; and he invites the public to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N B A good journeyman to the above business, who can paint and finish, is wanted immediately, and to whom constant employment and liberal wages will be given.

oct21

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS
AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, snd at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞ No contagious diseases will be admitted.

J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.
February 25, 1845.

TAVERN LICENSE PETITIONS, just printed and for sale AT THIS OFFICE.

S. KIMMEL,
Wants 2,000 bushels of
FLAXSEED.

I WISH to purchase two thousand bushels of merchantable flaxseed, delivered at my

OIL MILL,

between this and the 15th of November next, for which I agree to pay 80 cents in cash, or 87½ cents in manufactured goods at my woolen manufactory, at the wholesale prices. S KIMMEL.
aug12 '45-16t

New Tin-Ware
ESTABLISHMENT.

THE subscriber, thankful for former support, informs his old customers and the public generally, that he has recommenced the manufacture of

TIN AND SHEET-IRON WARE,

at the shop formerly occupied by Mr Michaels, as a Clockmaker shop, east of Mr ankeny's Hotel, in the Borough of Somerset, where he is now making every description of *Tin and Sheet-Iron Ware*, which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.—His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, and he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

oct14 CHARLES A KIMMEL.

PRAY BE SEATED!

Don't stand up while chairs and sofas are so cheap.

CHAIR & CABINET MANU- FACTORY.

WM. B. COFFROTH,

WOULD respectfully inform his old customers and the public in general, that he has purchased from Mr. Jacob Myers, chair maker and wheel wright his entire stock of materials and has commenced the chair making business with that of cabinet making, at his shop on main street in the Borough of Somerset, one door east of the residence of Simon Gebhart Esq., where he will constantly keep on hand and will make to order, *common fancy and Mahagony Chairs, bed steads, wheels,*

BUREAUS,

Tables, Stands, Settees, Sofas, &c., &c., &c.,

He will sell common chairs at $5 per sett, and other articles in proportion.

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to him, he would invite the public to call and exemine his work, which he will warrant to be made of the best materials and finished in the neatest and most durable manner.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for work, at the highest market prices.

ap8'45.

DR. DUNCAN'S
EXPECTORANT REMEDY,
FOR
CONSUMPTION,

Colds, Coughs, Spitting of Blood, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, Pain in the Side, Breast and Chest, Whooping Cough, Croup, and all Diseases of the Liver and Lungs.

☞ BEWARE OF CONSUMPTION. ☜

We behold many who unfortunately are the object of disease, borne down by its pain and distress, without a medecine to strengthen and soothe the enfeebled frame, or relieve the poisoned mind; kind Providence has caused Nature to produce a HEALING BALM for all living creatures, particularly the afflicted. Heathen, whose labors have been so successful to discover the Medical Agent for the removal and cure of a disease which seems for ages to have defied the powers of the healing art, should be regarded in the light of a public benefactor.

The proprietor of Dr Duncan's EXPECTORANT REMEDY claims this, substantiated by thousands who are living monuments restored from the bed of sickness to the enjoyment of their dearest friends, and again rendered an ornament to society.

Those who suffer with the premonitory symptoms of CONSUMPTION, should not neglect themselves from time to time, until the disease becomes seated, and rendered beyond the control of medicine, but immediately procure Dr. Duncan's Expectorant Remedy, a medicine that is certain to remove all the first evil seeds of Consumption, when used in due season.

Just received 4 doz. of the above medicine and for sale by Parker & Ankeny, the only authorized agent for Somerset county.

Dec. 24, 1844.